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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/814,263	04/01/2004	Henrik Pettersson	NTR-014-US	8452
Daniel II Colv	7590 01/25/2008	В	EXAMINER	
Daniel H. Golub 1701 Market Street			HALL, ASHA J	
Philadelphia, PA 19103			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1795	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/25/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
		10/814,263	PETTERSSON ET AL.
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
		Asha Hall	1795
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with	n the correspondence address
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Donsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period or to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNIC. 36(a). In no event, however, may a rep vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT, , cause the application to become ABA	ATION. bly be timely filed HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
2a) <u></u> □	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 A</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matte	-
Disnositi	on of Claims	,	
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1.16 and 17 is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1.16 and 17 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.	
Applicati	on Papers		
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by drawing(s) be held in abeyand ion is required if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). i) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119		
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Ap rity documents have been re u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	plication No eceived in this National Stage
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Inform	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> .		/Mail Date ormal Patent Application

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim 1, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu et al. (US 5,554,460) in view Nakamura (US 6,291,763).

With respect to claim 1, Wu et al. discloses an electrochromic system (abstract), comprising a pattern of a porous structure located on a substrate (12) (col. 2; lines: 38-40) as shown in Figure 1, which structure constitutes at least one monolithic electrochemical cell (col. 1; lines: 7-15) and comprises a working electrode (20) (col. 4; lines: 5-6), an insulating layer (4) (col. 2; lines: 54-56) and a counter electrode (20) (col. 4; lines: 5-6), and an electrolyte absorbed in said porous substrate (col. 2; lines: 57-60 & col. 5; lines: 46-52), but Wu et al. fails to disclose wherein sealing material surrounds said porous structure to form at least one sealed monolithic electrochemical system comprising a front plane consisting of said substrate and the porous structure and a rear plane consisting of the sealing material and wherein said front plane and rear plane are heated and pressed together, and sealed along the edge of the pattern of the porous structure by virtue of a plastic layer forming part of the sealing material being melted and joined together with said front plane.

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Nakamura discloses an electrochemical system/photoelectric conversion device (abstract) and further depicts in Figure 1 a front plane (Figure 1) consisting of a substrate (col. 1; lines: 65), porous structure (col. 1; lines: 31-33), and a rear plane as shown in Figure 1. Nakamura further discloses a sealing material such as a liquid or pasty resin/plastic material that is applied to the cells roll casting/pressing followed by heat sealing to enhance the strength and light transmission and also for weatherproofing (col. 31; lines: 30-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a resin sealing by way of heat and pressure as taught by Nakamura to the electrochromic device of Wu et al. in order to enhance the strength and light transmission and also for weatherproofing.

With respect to claim 16, Wu et al. discloses a sealed monolithic electrochromic system (col. 2; lines: 38-40) comprising a substrate supporting a pattern (col. 3; lines: 60-65), located on said substrate (12), of a porous structure which comprises a working electrode (20), an insulating layer (4) (col. 2; lines: 54-56) and a counter electrode (20) (col. 4; lines: 5-10), electrolyte absorbed in said porous structure for forming at least one electrochemical cell (col. 5; lines: 46-52) and contacts for said working electrode and said counterelectrode for interconnection with at least one electric circuit (col. 3; lines: 60-65), but fails to disclose a sealing material located on said substrate and covering said porous structure, such that the sealing material comprises an adhesion ply of plastic which is applied to said substrate and porous structure and a laminate comprising at least an adhesion layer and a barrier layer, in which the adhesion layer is placed over said adhesion layer, and in that said substrate, porous structure and sealing material

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are joined together to form a sealed monolithic electrochromic system by melting the substrate, the adhesion ply and the adhesion layer together.

Nakamura discloses an electrochemical system/photoelectric conversion device (abstract) and further depicts in Figure 1 a front plane (Figure 1) consisting of a substrate (col. 1; lines: 65), porous structure (col. 1; lines: 31-33), and a rear plane as shown in Figure 1. Nakamura further discloses a sealing material such as a liquid or pasty resin/adhesion material that is applied to the cells roll casting/pressing/laminated roll forming followed by heat sealing to enhance the strength and light transmission and also for weatherproofing (col. 31; lines: 30-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a resin sealing by way of heat and pressure as taught by Nakamura to the electrochromic device of Wu et al. in order to enhance the strength and light transmission and also for weatherproofing.

As to claim 17, modified Wu et al. discloses sealed monolithic electrochromic system as claimed in claim 16, and further discloses a barrier consists of a metal foil (col. 1; lines: 30-33).

Conclusion

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Asha Hall whose telephone number is 571-272-9812. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:30-7:00PM EST.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexa Neckel can be reached on 571-272-1446. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AJH JH

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :April 1, 2004 and November 10, 2005.